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movements which are seen for a second under the surface.

Owing to the greater resistance offered by the water, changes in the direction of movement are much more swiftly accomplished in that medium than in the air. Sometimes they soar straight toward the side of a vessel, until they seem about to crush themselves. But they suddenly plunge into the water, twist directly backward in their course within a radius of about ten feet, and make away in the opposite direction, either in the water or in the air.

CARL L. HUBBS,
Chicago, Ill.

HIBERNATING TOADS ON LONG ISLAND

On March 23, 1908, in plowing a garden plot of about one-eighth acre, nine adult toads, *Bufo fowleri*, were exposed. These were all at a uniform depth of six inches. All were inclosed in an oval-shaped chamber slightly larger than the batrachian, the walls being hard and smooth. The plow being set at a depth of six inches, all the toads were badly mutilated and in every case the body exploded with a loud report as the point of the plow-share entered it. This plot was fallow ground, no sod or rubbish covered the surface soil.

Occasionally in other springs while early plowing, toads are turned out at this depth. The writer has record of them hibernating at a depth of eight to twelve inches in Orient.

On January 19, 1910, in turning over a board in the garden a large toad was found underneath. It was tucked down in a depression in the soil and the only covering above was the board seven-eighths inches thick.

ROY LATHAM,
Orient, N. Y.